

with the Moslem title of Kaid, a word generally, latinised *gaitw*; as Thomas Brown he attests Greek charters, * Possessed of the favour of the King, .by whom he is called *nosierfamiliaris* until his death early in 1154, Thomas eventually returned to England, where he appears in 1159, He had probably been involved in the plots that agitated William I.'s reign and was expelled as an adherent of the Norman baronial party, His experience in the financial administration of Sicily gained him a high place in the Exchequer of Henry II., the office of King's Almoner, and a pension of thirty-six pounds a year, which he retained to his death in the first year of Richard's reign,⁹

Such were the greatest among the builders of the brilliant and powerful kingdom of the Normans in Lower Italy, English, Greeks, Arabs, Latins of Prance and Italy, they contributed, in the service of a King who was greater than any of themselves,

¹ See Pirri, *Sicilia Sacra*, L, 391, A_H for a Greek document of Palermo, 0434,0,, drawn up *ar'^wforw* (in the pretences) M^po
OtafjM rtu ffp&weu,

⁸ Thomas Brown is referred to in the famous In the
Dictlogus de Scaceario (<\$, C,, Stablw, p. 189) where Mi authority in the Exchequer Js daicribod M being considerable; he it trusted with the keeping of a roll on which are written "regni jura re*

gisqu© secreta," He is said to have boon high in
the favour tad
the cabinet of King Roger but under his successor
he both lost
his office and WM in danger of his life, He
therefore gladly
accepted the Invitation of Henry of England to
nofcw into hit
service, See also preface to Oxford edition of the
Dialogus d»

and PauJi, *Magistir Tkomu*
Bmnwt, la
Atmigm, 1878, p. 333,